(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Viewing of wildlife as well as other related, infrastructure for facilitating tourists visiting Tiger Reserves are fostered, under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger through funding support to States. Action has been taken for evolving ecotourism guidelines so that benefits of tourism can be shared with local people.

Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

1254. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to overhaul the 'Wildlife Protection Act, 1972;

(b) if so, whether it would ensure that adequate funds are allocated for relocating the villagers, their cattle-stock and earmarking land for agricultural operations while sanctioning opening of new wildlife parks or tiger reserves;

(c) whether such relocation work has been completed in the existing National wild-life parks and tiger reserves; and

(d) if not, the time frame when this would be completed?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The Wildlife (Protection) Act enacted in the year 1972 has been amended from time to time, the latest being in the year 2006. The amendments in the Act are resorted to as per the exigency, and requirements of the matter. There is no plan to overhaul the "Wildlife protection Act, 1972."

(b) Under the provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, there is no earmarking of funds for relocation of the villagers. However, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, *viz.,* 'Assistance to Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for relocation of villagers.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The process of completion of relocation work is carried out only after due consent of the people, which is a long drawn process. Therefore, no specific time frame can be assigned for its completion.

Climatic changes in South Asia

†1255. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has apprised in its recent report that there is a possibility of economic upheaval, increase in social and environmental

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

problems as well as migration on a large scale following climatic changes in South Asia:

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In one recent World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, a comparative analysis has been done of the impact of possible sea level rise due to climate change on developing countries. The Paper does not make any policy recommendations or economic judgements and is a scenario based modeling exercise. The findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed in the Policy Research Working Paper Series are, however, entirely those of the authors and do not represent the view of the World Bank. The Research Working Paper above has made projections of vulnerability, migration and possible impacts on GDP across the developing countries, including India. The relative impacts of sea level rise on India are not as great as in other coastal countries or regions of the world because of India's large hinterland and economic geography. In India about 0.25 - 2.5% of the population could be affected and about 0.3 -2.5% of GDP could be affected, depending on the extent of sea level rise in the range of 1-5 meters and other assumptions of the scenarios. This effect is much less than elsewhere in South Asia.

Increasing the number of TSDFs

1256. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our country generates above five million tonnes of hazardous waste every year and there are only 10 independent operational treatment, storage and disposal facilities available presently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) take care of only 40 per cent of hazardous waste generated every year;

(c) if so, the other options taken by Government to increase the number of TSDFs; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Total estimated quantity of hazardous waste generation in the country is more than five million tonnes per annum, which includes wastes that are recyclable, incinerable and disposable to landfill. As per the information available, there are eighteen Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) operational in eight States, namely - Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and West Bengal. Of these, six have been provided the Central and State Government subsidies. It has been estimated that the existing facilities take care of 40% of the total waste generation.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has provided a Central Scheme wherein financial assistance is given for setting up of